

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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號二十一五月六十八年八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1886.

日九月四四年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL:  
LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's  
Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE  
STANIER & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON  
& GORE, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES  
HENRY & CO., 37, Wallbrook, E.C.  
SALTER, DRAGO & CO., 150 & 154,  
Lombard Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE  
& CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park  
Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CHUA, SUG-  
AR, QUATRO & CO., AMoy, WILSON,  
NICHOLS & CO., FOOCHEW, HEDGE &  
CO., SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD &  
CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY  
& CO.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.

Paid-in Capital, \$7,500,000  
Reserve Fund, \$500,000  
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends, \$500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS,  
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.  
J. BELLIVING, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
O. D. BOTTOLEY, E. H. M. HUNTING-  
TON, Esq.  
H. L. DALEYMPLE, A. P. MCWEENY, Esq.  
Hon. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq.  
Manager—SHANGHAI, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted—London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 12, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG  
SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will  
be conducted by the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their  
premises in Hongkong. Business hours  
on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10  
to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250  
at one time will not be received. No  
depositor may deposit more than \$2,500  
in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having  
\$100 or more at their credit may at  
their option transfer the same to the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-  
poration on fixed deposit for 12 months  
at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.  
per annum will be allowed to depositors on  
their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis  
with a Pass-Book which must be pre-  
sented with each payment or with-  
drawal. Depositors must not make  
any entries themselves in their Pass-  
Books but should send them to be  
written up at least twice a year, about  
the beginning of January and begin-  
ning of July.

6.—Correspondence to the business of  
the Bank if marked On Hongkong  
Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free  
by the various British Post Offices in  
Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,  
but the personal attendance of the  
depositors or his duly appointed agent,  
and the production of his Pass-Book  
are necessary.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1886. 764

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000  
PAID-UP, \$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,  
40, THREEDOME STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK RECEIVES Money on Deposit,  
buys and sells Bills of Exchange,  
issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for  
Collection, and transacts Banking and  
Agency Business generally on terms to be  
had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 "

" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent.  
per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the Oriental  
Bank Corporation, in Liquidation, or the  
Balance of such Claims, purchased

1.—By an immediate Payment in Cash of  
not less than 90% for the whole of  
the Claim.

2.—At 100% Payment being made in  
Fully paid Scrip of the Corporation's  
3% per cent. Perpetual Debenture  
Stock, carrying Interest from date of  
Issue, and exchangeable for Stock  
Warrants of \$100 with Half-Yearly  
Interest. Coupons attached, the  
Scrip being made up to any even  
multiple of \$100.

Holders of the Stock incur no liability  
whatever.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager,  
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, April 27, 1886. 888

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr.  
JAMES JARDINE BELL-IRVING  
to sign our firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, May 6, 1886. 917

### NOTICE.

I have admitted KHOO TEONG PAN  
(邱忠演) as a partner in my  
firm of BUN HIN CHAN & CO. of Hong-  
kong from the 1st December, 1885.

KHOO TEONG POH.  
(邱忠誠)

Hongkong, May 7, 1886. 928

### NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING in all the Thinnest and Coolest  
Materials.

## Lane, Crawford & Co.

## SUMMER GOODS.

EXCELSIOR'S SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING in all the Thinnest and Coolest  
Materials.

New Real BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

BATHING DRAWERS, DRESSES and COSTUMES.

The usual Assortment of SUMMER SCARFS and TIES.

A New Stock of BOOTS and SHOES.

The Thinnest possible WHITE SHIRTS made to order.

Very Light and thoroughly WATER-PROOF Rain-Repellent GARMENTS.

Gentlemen's SILK UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

Extra Light ZEPHYR FEET HATS.

Single and Double TERAI HATS and now TUGGAREES.

WATER-PROOF APRONS for Chair or Jiricksha.

CHOLERA BELTS, SOCK SUSPENDERS.

French and Irish OMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

### What to Drink!

CLAUSEN'S CHAMPAGNE LAGER BEER.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1886. 1007

### What to Drink!

CLAUSEN'S CHAMPAGNE LAGER BEER.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, May 21, 1886. 1006

### W. POWELL & Co.

EX TITAN AND HECTOR.

COLOURED and WHITE FRENCH  
NEEDLEWORK COSTUMES.

CREAM and WHITE FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS,

Cream and White NEEDLEWORK, all widths.

CANVAS DRESSES MATERIALS in great variety.

A large Assortment of ZEPHYR CLOTHS.

Tufted, Striped ZEPHYR.

PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

TENNIS SHOES and BEDROOM SLIPPERS.

MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

W. POWELL & Co.

Victoria EXCHANGE, May 4, 1886. 901

### Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central  
and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost  
the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government  
Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much en-  
larged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most  
comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The ACCOMMODATION and SERVICE of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious,  
large DINING HALL.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, READING, BILLIARD  
and SMOKING ROOMS.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,  
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

### ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

FIRST SHIPMENT

OF

SPRING GOODS,

which they will be prepared to SHOW on and after

Monday, April 5th.

Hongkong, April 3, 1886. 676

### KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.,

NEW SHIPMENT

OF

PIANOS

JUST RECEIVED.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, HONGKONG. 727

### Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,

Chrometor, Watch & Clock Makers,

Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VORSTLANDER'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES, ADMIRALTY & IMPAY CHARTS,

NAUTICAL BOOKS, ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, CHRISTOFF & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY,

in great variety.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY'S.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest LONDON PATTERNS, at very moderate prices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has

This Day been REMOVED to Queen's

## TELEGRAMS.

RENEWAL OF THE IRISH ARMS ACT.

HOME RULERS VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

After a long and animated discussion the House of Commons read a second time a Bill for the renewal of the Arms Act (Ireland). The Home Rulers voted against the Government.

RESIGNATION OF GREEK MINISTRY.

The Greek Ministry has resigned.

A RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

An order has been issued by the Emperor of Russia to the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet stating that he desired a peaceful development of Russia, but the circumstances may, however, necessitate an armed defense of the dignity of the Empire.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED SUZI CANAL.  
OUTWARD BOUND.—*Ocoker*, March 23;  
*Diamond*, *Glenfalloch*, April 27; *Compton*,  
*Palmarus*, *Starburst*, May 4; *Sarpedon*,  
*Stentor*, *Iphigenia*, *Euphrates*, 7;  
*Oxus*, 14; *Orion*, *Poseidon*, 18;  
HOMeward Bound.—*Draculon*, May 4;  
*Cyclops*, 14; *Læte*, 18.The next French Mail, for the M. M. Co.'s steamer *Diamond*, left Singapore for Saigon and this port on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 27th instant.The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tivoli*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd instant.The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Diamond*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 27th instant.The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Singapore* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on the 27th instant.ORDER OF CHORAL SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, 27TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.  
Matins.—Veni, Macfarlan; Psalms, Ouseley, Tunc, Ely and Smart; Te Deum and Jubilate, Baker in F; Antiphon, 'O that I know where I might find him'; Hymn, 193.

Even-song.—Psalms, Tunc, Porrius &amp; Bennett; Cantate, Woodward; Domine, Domine, Ameth; Athene; Domine, O Lord, in the greatness'; Hymn, 180 &amp; 17.

The British gunboat *Midge*, Commander Robilliard, arrived here from Ichow to-day.Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. inform us that the steamer *Singapore*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, left Singapore last night, for this port.It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the steamer *White Cloud* will, should the weather be favourable, make an excursion to Macao and back to-morrow.There will be no issue of the *China Mail* on Monday. An 'extra' containing shipping news and advertisements will, however, be published at midday. Advertisements will be received up till 12.30.We are requested to state that by kind permission of Captain Donkin, there will be Divine Service on board the British ship *Hallowe'en* to-morrow, commencing at 11 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted on board.

A CHINAMAN named Li Ating fell down in Found Lane this morning and died while being conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital. The body was taken to the mortuary. Death is thought to be due to natural causes.

EASTERN tells us that the Greek Ministry have resigned. We were unaware that one existed. Ten days ago Reuter was good enough to inform us that a politician with an almost unpronounceable name was forming a Ministry, but he never informed us that M. Papamichalopoulos had succeeded.

It is no doubt a delicate form of history of our intelligence for Reuter to do this, but we would be prepared to do without history if he would condescend to make his information clearer and consecutive.

Great Ministers are evidently a very unstable lot at present, and their politics seem to be in a hopeless muddle.

His Excellency the Acting Governor will present the certificates for the first professional examination to the medical students who are under the training of Dr. Myers, at the 'David-Manson Memorial' Hospital, Takow, at the Government Central School next Friday forenoon, at 11 o'clock. All who are interested in the advancement of medical study among the Chinese are invited to be present. We are glad to see that His Excellency by his patronage in encouraging a branch of education which the Chinese are easily in need of.

The boy employed by Mr. Robert Mitchell, druggist, to the Dock Company, was charged before Mr. Maclean, at the Police Court this morning, with making away with three bottles of whisky and twenty bottles of porter during a period extending from 11th February to 18th April. Mr. Mitchell said that besides the money received he appropriated £40, having received £6 to pay a canteen and only giving him £1. The boy, it would appear, has a large capacity for liquor, for according to the evidence of another servant he consumed a bottle of whisky in about four days. Nor was he particular as to the kind of drink, porter and brandy coming equally handy to him. Mr. Maclean referred to a statement of the pleasure of his liquor for the period of six months.

It is gratifying to learn that the new water supply from Tatian will be made available for public use before the end of next year. By November of next year the Victoria College will also be completed. Amid the recollections of previous promises, it is difficult to credit this good news; but it may be as well to put forward to express less than the six words above quoted. Certainly the ever-present cloud of doubt invariably raised by Governor Bowen when he was

## For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

HAVE FOR SALE  
THE FOLLOWING

## STORES.

—0—

York HAMS.

Roll BUTTER.

Topcrown BUTTER.

French BUTTER.

Epp's COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

Picnic TONGUES.

MACKEREL in 6lb Tins.

RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVORY &amp; Moore's New Infant FOOD.

BARNES &amp; Co.'s JAMS.

Potted MEATS.

PATE DE FOIS GRAS.

Swiss MILK.

—0—

BORDEN'S

CONDENSED MILK.

## COOKING STOVES.

KEROSEINE LAMPS.

## WINES, &amp;c.

—0—

GILBERT's Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. &amp; Qts.

SACCONE's MANZANILLA.

SACCONE's Old Invalid PORT.

Old Bourbon WHISKY.

BUNKE's Old Irish WHISKY.

Royal Glendove WHISKY.

MARSALA.

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

—0—

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT.

of

OLLMAN'S STORES,

at the

Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

—0—

MacEWEN, FRICKEL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 280

Fourteenth Volume of the

'CHINA REVIEW.'

—0—

N o w R e a d y .

No. 5.—Vol. XIV.

—OF THE—

'CHINA REVIEW'

CONTAINS—

The Remains of Leo Tax.

More about China Relations with Tartar Tribes.

Aborigines of Formosa.

Volcanic Phenomena in Kokonor, &amp;c.

Notes and Queries:—

Legez's Translations.

A Chinese Semachereb.

Simplicity Personified.

A Mystic Grave.

A Silvery Plateau.

The Character.

Corsair Surplus Treasury.

Chinese Astronomy.

Errata.

Notices of Books.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

To Contributors.

Hongkong, May 21, 1886.

To-day's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA.

The Co.'s Steamship

Borneo.

Capt. WILKINS, will be

detached at the above

TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, at No.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1886. 1015

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship

Name.

Captain BOACH, will be

detached for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at

9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPEAUX &amp; Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, May 22, 1886. 1014

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIAGO.

The Steamship

Hampshire.

Capt. KERRISON, will be

detached for the above

Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant,

at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BURELL &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1886. 1013

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIAGO.

The Steamship

Electra,

Captain F. Nau,

will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 24th Inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1886. 1009

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SHOULD the weather be favourable,

the White Cloud will make a TRIP to

MACAO and back on SUNDAY, the 23rd

Instant.

Leaving HONGKONG at 9 a.m.; Leaving

MACAO at 4 p.m.; Arriving MACAO about

4.30 p.m.; Arriving at HONGKONG about

7.30 p.m.

Tiffin can be obtained on board the

Steamer, Fare there and back THREE

DOLLARS.

By Order,

T. ARNOLD,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 22, 1886. 1012

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of

1873, the Unincorporated BANKS

will be CLOSED for the Transaction of

Public Business, on MONDAY NEXT, the

24th Instant.

For the Chartered Merchant Bank of

India, London &amp; China;

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China;

T. H. WHITEHEAD,

Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,

G. INGBOLD,

Agent.

For the New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited;

H. A. HERBERT,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May

## THE CHINA MAIL

Her Majesty the Queen will be 67 years of age on Monday, and the anniversary of her birthday will be celebrated with due loyal demonstrations at Hongkong. All the banks and many of the stores will be closed, and the day will be observed as a general holiday in the Government Offices.

There will, of course, be a number of military manoeuvres. The royal standard will be hoisted at head-quarters and the national flag at the saluting battery North barracks and on board the army hospital ship *Mesante*, at sunrise. A royal salute will be fired at noon by the Royal Artillery from the Saluting Battery. There will be a full parade of the troops, which will be drawn up in three sides of a square on the Parade Ground and Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m.

H. E. the Major-General Commanding will be received with a salute. The volunteers are to fire a salute of 21 guns, 7 before each round of the *feu de joie* of the Infantry, the demonstration concluding with a general march past. In the evening the usual ball will be given at Government House.

Three fishermen who are charged with stealing good to the value of \$500 saved from the wreck of the *Francesca* were again brought before Mr Mitchell-Innes at the Police Court this morning. Among the witnesses examined was the Chinese cook, who admitted in the course of his evidence that he had been threatened in a compound in Hongkong that he would be beaten if he took the part of foreigners. The Captain of the junk said he brought the goods and crew of the *Francesca* to Hongkong. The cook of that vessel told him he was to get the goods saved. He also told him he was to get \$500. The Captain of the junk, besides, said he had received a paper from the Captain of the *Francesca*, which was interpreted by the cook to him as meaning that he would get all the goods. He further said he had given permission to his fokhi to take away the goods. It was against his will that the cargo was discharged, as he maintained that it was given to him. After hearing Mr Wilson for the prosecution and Mr Caldwell for the defence, Mr Mitchell-Innes adjourned his decision till Monday.

THERE was rather a comic interlude in the Police Court this afternoon. The case of perjury had just been adjourned and it was a question of what day would be fixed for the continuation of the hearing. Monday was suggested, but Mr Caldwell reminded the presiding magistrate that Monday was the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday and that it might be more loyal to pass over that day. Mr Wilson, catching up the word "loyal" said "I do not think the Court could better show its loyalty than by—administering justice he intended to say, but the words, whether from conscientious doubt as to the truthfulness of the statement, or not, stuck in his throat and remained inarticulate. Mr Mackean, who was presiding, smiled and accepting the intended compliment said he understood what Mr Wilson meant to say; and it was his intention to take the case along with the others he had adjourned till Monday.

The Irish Arms Act, for the renewal of which a bill has been introduced into the House of Commons, is an old enactment which expires on the 1st June. Under this Act, proclamations against either the having or carrying of arms are in force in every county or county town of Ireland, with the exception of the county of Antrim outside the borough of Belfast, the greater portion of the county of Armagh, about half the county of Donegal, the county of Down, except the barony of Newry; all the county of Londonderry outside the city, all the county of Louth outside Drogheda, half the county of Tyrone and the whole county of Wicklow. From a reply made by the present Secretary for Ireland, Mr Morley, to a question put in the House of Commons just before the last mail left, it would seem that the measure is specially directed against the Ulster men. The right Hon. gentleman is reported to have said:—"Since the short time he had been in office he understood that the Arms Act, whatever value it possessed, was of little or no value in preventing crime and outrage. The use which it had, and to which the Government would look if they determined to renew it, was in preventing large bodies of men in the North of Ireland going to gatherings armed. For the purpose of preventing action of that kind, he was informed that the Arms Act was useful. This statement was received with cheer by the Home Rulers, and it is therefore somewhat surprising to find them voting against the measure, for if Mr Morley's definition of the purpose of the bill be correct, it is in nowise directed against Home Rule. Possibly, only the Northern Home Rulers have voted against the measure. If this be so, Reuter's telegram is misleading, a circumstance which with Reuter it by no means uncommon. When Mr Johnston made his statement, Mr Johnston said he thought the people of Ulster had good reason to complain of the statement of the right hon. gentleman, who told them the Act was only to be renewed in contemplation of an attempt on the part of the people of Ulster to protect themselves against those dangers which they foresaw were likely to arise from the Bill of the Government. Mr Johnston said he would move the rejection of the Bill when it was introduced.

Meantime Reuter keeps us in absolute ignorance as to the progress of the debate

on the Great Home Rule scheme, which two days ago he informed us was to last several days. One must either conclude that the debate has been concluded or that it has been adjourned for the purpose of getting the Arms Act renewed before the 1st proximo. In either case Reuter might have set our doubts at rest, but he concludes that the rest of the world are equally well informed.

The French Government is, it is said, examining the expediency of contracting a loan to cover the preliminary expenditure which the French administration in Tonquin has incurred, and to meet the cost of M. Paul Bert's schemes of administrative reform. The amount will be twenty-five or thirty mill in francs. The Customs revenue will probably suffice to defray the interest. The loan will be issued under the guarantee of the French Government. On the whole, the Ministry is rather favourable to the proposal.

Mr St. Peterburg correspondent of *The Times* writes:—The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given a fresh incentive to the discussions among Russians of their own long-talked-of line to the Pacific across Siberia to Vladivostok. If Russia has stolen a march over England in railway progress towards Herditch it will be a long time before the Russian locomotives compete with those of England and America in reaching the shores of the Pacific. The branch to Tiumen has not yet been made, and the Ufa Zlatoust section to Elektrostalburg has only lately been decided upon, after years of dispute over the conflicting claims of different towns. Yet the almost chimerical idea of a Russian Pacific railroad is already talked of and written about as an undertaking of early and easy accomplishment. The other day a meeting of the Society for Furthering Russian Trade and Commerce, under the presidency of Count Liatnikoff, was enlightened on the subject by a discussion of several projects for the great work, among them being a curvilinear of an enterprise existing in Siberia. All difficulties were very satisfactorily disposed of except one, which was quite left out of calculation, and that was the source of the 150,000,000 roubles and more that would be required for the enterprise. The addition of the United States naturally makes the Russians feel more keenly than ever the disadvantages of their isolated position on the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

A DEPUTATION of the leading members of the Victorian Rifle Association waited upon the Victorian Premier on Wednesday, 31st March, and asked that the Government should grant a sum of £1,000 to enable the association to send a team of riflemen to England, to shoot in a series of matches during the present year. It was asserted that it would be a highly popular proceeding to send the men home and that their visit would increase the interest which is at present being shown in all matters relating to the colonies. The desire of the delegation was that the team should be representative of all the colonies, but failing their co-operation, 10 Victorians would be sent. The Minister of Defence expressed a doubt as to whether the men would reach England in time to practise for the matches to be held in July, and said that he would like to see the team a thoroughly representative one. Major Goldstein then suggested that £1,000 should be given to the association, leaving that body to determine whether a team should proceed to England this or next season. He promised that if a first-class act of marksmanship could not be got together this year the money would not be expended until 1887. Mr Gillies at once agreed to this proposal, and the delegation then retired. At the annual meeting of the Victorian Rifles Association, held the same night, the advisability of sending the team home this season was discussed, and it was decided to ask the commanding officers of all infantry companies, artillery batteries, affiliated rifle clubs to send in the names of such of their members as were willing to take part in practice matches, and to go home afterwards if selected. Captain Christensen stated that he had communicated the result of the delegation to the rifle associations of the other colonies by telegraph, and he was instructed to follow up his action by asking their immediate co-operation in the project of sending a home team. Major Woods stated that, in the event of the other colonies declining to co-operate, he would undertake to raise an additional sum of £1,000 by public subscription for the purpose of sending home a Victoria team of 10 men.

**'FRAGRANT WATER' MURMUR.** That the water-famine is pressing sorely upon the poorer residents of the Colony, and that the Government will have to step in if relief does not arrive soon.

That the dearth has been increased by the mountain streamlets having been diverted, and that this furnishes an additional reason why the Government should help the poor to get water.

That the Legislative Council has been prorogued for three or four months, and that what it has refrained from doing during the Session has been more important than what it has actually done.

That, at the same time, it has passed a few useful bills.

That the Acting Governor (or, I should rather say, the Officer Administering the Government, in spite of your morning contemporary) made a straightforward speech, in which he makes the best of the situation, but still a bit and modest references to himself.

That it is a great relief to read such an address, instead of some others which have been fired from the same chair of state.

That the forts and the armaments are evidently a long way from getting out of the "doctors' hands," the bulleins still being unfavourable and exceedingly vague.

That Mr Marsh has been hurrying up the necessary public works, and that the programme now published, of what the Surveyor General has to finish by the end of next year, shows that he means business.

That the "satisfactory excuse" made by the Viceroy of Fukien and Kwangtung, for the violation of British territory, has been kept remarkably quiet.

That, whatever may be done with the Chinese revenue, effectual means must be taken to put an end to the so-called blockade of this Port.

That Consul Allen's remarks upon what ought to be done with the trade of Pakhoi are deserving of the most serious attention of our authorities.

That the annual flight of civil servants to the North is beginning to attract the attention of tax-payers.

That the man Burrow, who killed the second mate of the *St. David*, had a narrow escape.

That the sentence on the prisoner, of penal servitude for life, indicated what the learned Judge thought of the matter. That the Acting Attorney General accepted a serious responsibility in according to the plan of manslaughter, because, as the Judge said, "human life must be protected."

That Dr Myers is to be heartily congratulated upon the success of his efforts towards establishing a Medical School for Chinese.

That the success of the Chinese students also reflects credit upon the system of training adopted in the Government Central School.

That the most satisfactory progress is being made with the new Pedder's Wharf, and that temporary lights should now be placed on the end of it.

That the Barracks in the Canton River are said to be imaginary "biggs" with six-fathoms over one and four fathoms over the other, and that all that is required to clear the passages is to open the bridges.

That at the same time the old Stone Barrier is no myth, and that it is the main cause of the annual floods.

That it is a standing disgrace to all concerned that the Gap Rock has not yet been lighted.

That the Chinese Government should at once put a light on the Pratas Shoal, and station a mandarin on the Island.

That a light on Hainan Head, and another on Cape Cami, would be most useful and a great boon to the vessels engaged in the Hainan trade.

That "dogs delight to bark and bite," but that the question remains, Who is to pay for the unmentionables?

That with our present communication with Australia, we ought soon to have a woolen manufacture in Hongkong.

That Sir John Walsham is spoken of as a fine old English gentleman, one of the olden time, and that he will represent Great Britain with credit.

That we shall see what shall see.

BROWNIE.

**ALLEGED PERJURY OF WITNESSES.** The examination of the three men who are charged with perjury in connection with the case of Tang Ayau, who was acquitted at the Supreme Court of a charge of unlawful detention, was continued to day before Mr Maclean.

Mr Caldwell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Wilson, of Messrs Wootten and Deacon, for the defence. The first witness called was Mr Mitchell-Innes.

Mr Caldwell—You are a Police Magistrate?

Mr Mitchell-Innes—I am Acting Magistrate.

Mr Caldwell—How were you appointed? Mr Maclean—That is a matter belonging to the Court.

Mr Wilson—I do not propose to raise that point.

Mr Caldwell—It might be necessary to raise that case.

Mr Maclean—It is not necessary at all. Mr Mitchell-Innes, in reply to further questions, said he heard the complaint against the man Tang Ayau. He took down the evidence of Chi Tan Lu—who was declared in his presence—as it was given by the interpreter.

Some discussion arose as to whether the case against each of the prisoners should be taken separately and it was finally agreed to do this, the case against Chi Tan Lu, the man who said he was detained (being taken first).

Mr Caldwell said he wished to examine the facts as regards his convenience for the public.

Mr Mitchell-Innes, on being cross-examined, said he could not swear that what took down every word given by the interpreter. What he could swear was that his notes represented the substance of the interpreter's remarks. He could not point to my words that were literally what were said.

Re-examined—Apart from the words, the facts were as stated by the interpreter. Very often the interpreter's English was not correct and in certain cases it was not even necessary to take parts of it down. The notes represented what the interpreter said to him.

Another clerk at the magistracy said he read over the evidence taken down by the magistrate to the prisoner, who admitted it to be correct and made his mark on the sheet.

Tang Ayau (the man who was charged with unlawful detention) said he had never told off Chi Tan Lu. He had never gambled with him, he had never beat him, he never told him he would have to go to Singapore. There was no open railing round his house. The staircase had boards about eight feet all round it. He was arrested, put into prison, and bailed out for \$1000. He never obtained coolies for emigration.

Cross-examined—He was a member of the Kung Chau—a club which had no connection with immigration. It was a club where they sang, played and enjoyed themselves.

He was charged with a similar offence about a year ago and was bound over to keep the peace. But it was not true, as alleged, that a man had jumped out of his house. It was from another house that the man jumped.

Liuk Tse said he was a doctor at the Tong Wa Hospital. On the second of April Chi Tan Lu came to the hospital at four o'clock in the morning. He said he had gone out for some purpose and had fallen down. The man's spine was hurt, but he was all right now. He was kept a month in the hospital. Although he got well before that time, was not out as he kept there on account of the case that was pending.

The case was adjourned till Monday.

The water-famine is pressing sorely upon what two days ago he informed us was to last several days. One must either conclude that the debate has been concluded or that it has been adjourned for the purpose of getting the Arms Act renewed before the 1st proximo. In either case Reuter might have set our doubts at rest, but he concludes that the rest of the world are equally well informed.

That Consul Allen's remarks upon what ought to be done with the trade of Pakhoi are deserving of the most serious attention of our authorities.

That the annual flight of civil servants to the North is beginning to attract the attention of tax-payers.

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### THE EFFECT ON THE TRADE OF PAKHOI OF OPENING TONQUIN

We are in receipt of copies of the Correspondence respecting the French Treaty with Annam and the Negotiations between France and China, which were presented to both Houses of Parliament last month. The Correspondence covers a period from the 10th March 1886 to the 16th March 1888, and exhibits, in the main, a vigilant watchfulness on the part of British representatives both at home and in China over British interests, and includes a number of papers of great practical value in connection with the development of the trade of Southern China. Probably the most interesting and valuable in this respect is the report of Consul Allen, of Pakhoi, which we reproduce below:

Consul Allen to Mr O'Connor.

Pakhoi, 13th August, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 13th July, 1886, calling on me to report on the effect which I consider the facilities given to France by the Franco-Chinese Treaty of Peace will have on British trade in Pakhoi and the districts in commercial communication with it. I will perform this task to the best of my ability, but if any conclusions at which I may arrive shall eventually be proved erroneous, I will ask you to bear in mind that my sources of information are neither complete nor perfectly accurate, and that prediction is, at the best times, liable to lead one into error.

I have not been supplied with an authentic copy of Article VII. of the above Treaty, but the Article, as given in the *North China Herald* asserts the immediate construction of a railway in the north of Tonquin. In this report, therefore, I assume that the French will at once make such communications with the country as best fit for, by their water routes, horse roads, or railways, and that whatever duties they may impose will grant every facility of locomotion. I may take it for granted that Her Majesty's Government, in opening Pakhoi, never intended it to be simply a port to supply the neighbourhood with yarn, opium, and piece-goods, and to procure these a little cassia and aniseed and a few hives, but rather to be the shipping port of south-west China. Hitherto, these hopes have been unfulfilled. I do not suppose that foreign goods often penetrate more than 150 miles into the interior. The exports, intended for a foreign market come almost entirely from the Yü-lin and Nan-ning districts, more from Yu-lin than Nan-ning. The shipping trade is monopolized by the Macao Guild, who run the three little steamers (two of which are German), which ply between this, Holloway, Macao, and Hongkong. Their export cargo consists principally of ground-nut cake, liquid incense, sugar, and all to be consumed by Chinese in the neighbourhood of Canton and Hongkong. The trade is only enough to give a precarious living to one British merchant, and to a German, who has lately started in business. The native merchants are dealers on a small scale. The richer of them are agents for the members of the Macao Guild.

I cannot think that Her Majesty's Government would consider these meagre results sufficient to compensate the expense of establishing a Consulate, and stationing a man-of-war here from time to time, were it not that they look on Pakhoi as an outlet whence British trade may advance into the interior. The Chinese are anxious to develop their trade with the Amoor and the Pacific coast, and the English are anxious to develop their trade with the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

I will now make a few remarks on the geographical part of my subject. I do not include a Map of the country, as I presume the Legation is well supplied with that particular. The map I principally use is Mr Pirie's valuable Map of the Kwangtung Province, to which I have the honour to refer you. It gives a precarious living to one British merchant, and to a German, who has lately started in business. The native merchants are dealers on a small scale. The richer of them are agents for the members of the Macao Guild.

I cannot think that Her Majesty's Government would consider these meagre results sufficient to compensate the expense of establishing a Consulate, and stationing a man-of-war here from time to time, were it not that they look on Pakhoi as an outlet whence British trade may advance into the interior. The Chinese are anxious to develop their trade with the Amoor and the Pacific coast, and the English are anxious to develop their trade with the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

The physical difficulties I know little of, except that the country traversed by M. Amoult seems to be mostly natural and artificial, against the proposed advance. These hindrances are capable of being diminished by the action of the authorities. The want of good water communication may be overcome by the construction of a railway or good macadamized roads, and unequal roads now in force may be changed for a light and equitable tariff, and the tariff and clauses of the Treaty of Tientsin may be carried out in an honest and liberal spirit. Until these things are done, Pakhoi cannot be a place of any importance, and if these are not only not done, but there is a port opened close by, whose communication with Kwangtung and Yunnan may be had, and whence a railway will carry goods safely into the interior, at a moderate rate of freight, Pakhoi must either content to remain at a level even lower than its present level, or it must make a start-in.

The question of taxation is the most important point. The route on which are the lightest will infallibly carry away trade from the others. Kuei-lin, for instance, takes good under transit pass from Hongkong through to the city on that route these goods have to traverse 2,000 miles more than they would have to go via Canton or Pakhoi, but the Li-ku and barrier dues on the two latter roads stop the carrier.

The duty to be levied on goods passing through Annam and into Pakhoi is 1 per cent. ad valorem at Pakhoi, goods and liable to a fresh charge at every 400 miles station and inland barrier passed on frontier.

To show the universality and the practicability of these dues, I will cite a few instances. The port of Pakhoi is the chief port of the province, and its mineral wealth in tin and copper alone is sufficient to supply a paying export trade, and, no doubt, the carriage of native opium to other parts of China will give plenty of employment to land-carriers, and to vessels.

Kwangtung, on the other hand

## BALLADE OF ALL-FOOLS

(APRIL AND OTHERS.)  
By C. L. KNIBBELL, F.R.G.S.  
Great Britain, Mr. Carlyle once said, contains no  
many millions of inhabitants—“muddy fools.”  
Where letters of love have been read,  
Full of “dankles,” and “darlings,” and “dears,”  
We are told that you are “muddy fools.”  
And see how “lobstry” looks,  
With such a face as you have, you’re “muddy fools.”  
When we’re told to “go to the dogs,”  
The Gladstone’s our curse and our bane,  
That the country’s been going for years,  
As fast as the dogs it ate;  
What we’re told to “keep our day,”  
And what tell Conservatives “make,”  
We smile at their outcry and fears—  
Don’t we know that they’re most of them “fools”?

“Envoy.”  
Dear reader, you will agree,  
Exceptions there are to all rules,  
And I think you’ll fancy, like me,  
You are such the one “muddy fools.”

## WHIST-SIGNALLING HONEST

(Longman’s Magazine.)  
A resolute attack has been made upon the methods of signalling which have now been long in vogue in whist circles. Not only is their value for the whist-player questioned, but doubt is thrown on their honesty. Let us test the question in this way. Suppose two of our signalmen went to a French club, could they honourably use their signals without first explaining them and intimating that they intended to use them? And suppose our Gallipoli friends replied, “That is all very well; but we object to your using them for two reasons—the one that until we have constantly practised them they will give you an advantage, and the other that we consider them in direct contravention of one of the cornerstones of the game, viz., that players shall not by preconcerted signals give their partners any information as to their hands; if, therefore, you insist on using them, we shall consider it unfair play, and act accordingly.” Can anyone say the Frenchmen would not be justified in using such language? And, if justified, is it not because signals are essentially improper? Even if within the letter, they are absolutely opposed to the spirit of the established rules of etiquette, which says, “No intimation whatever, by word or gesture, should be given by player as to the state of his hand.”

Now when Cavendish, who may be regarded as the chief priest of the signalling-whist religion, first presented the various conventions and signals, he was very careful to describe them as developments of whist principles. “Penbridge” has shown that no actual principles were involved, and that the conventions were not developments. But these are details. In all other respects Cavendish was right enough. He was especially right in trying to show, even though unsuccessfully, that the conventions had their origin in points of play; for in this there was an earnest endeavour to show that they are honest. Let us consider some of these defences. When your partner has lost a suit in which you are weak numerically, it is often a point of whist strategy to return his best as a strengthening card. This helps him in more ways than one. It forces out good cards from the enemy; it enables him to guess as if your card were one of his own; and it has the further advantage of showing him, but quite legitimately, that you are short in the suit. But while this leaf of a strengthening card of two cards left, say a knave or ten instead of a small one, is manifestly legitimate as a part of whist strategy, the case is surely altered when having two small cards left you lead the higher as a conventional way of showing that you hold only two. Strategy does not require you to lead the three, for instance, from three, two, or even the five from five, two. You cannot possibly help your partner by so doing—at least, not in one case out of a thousand. No whist-player would ever think of returning the five rather than the two because of any superiority in strength which the five possessed over the two. But

of the signal—play at the first opportunity an unnecessarily high card before a lower one, when you wish to show your partner that you hold four trumps, who are simply invaluable when compared with Javelins. Safety of life and property is entirely overlooked. The Chinese are generally well treated. Most of the difficulties with them arise out of ignorance of their language. There is medical aid at hand on every estate. I never saw any Deli planter ill-trusting his coolies. The planters are first rate fellows, hardy, unscrupulous, hospitable, open-hearted, and helpful, by his partner. The queen made, and when the third round was played, Cavendish’s partner took the trick with his king, and, having no small card left in the suit, had to lead a king card, so that opposite made their strong suit and won the game. Here manifestly there was defective whist strategy, and the lesson taught should have been, not that a conventional or recognised system of going on with long suits should be introduced for the sake of conveying information to partners, but rather that all recognised rules there are exceptions. Seeing the opportunity of making a great game with his long suit, and the risk that if his partner had the king and failed to play it soon the chance would be lost, Cavendish ought certainly to have led the knave, thereby either forcing out the king from the enemy, or drawing it from his partner, who, following the sound rule that you should seldom attempt to finesse in your partner’s suit, would have played king on his partner’s knave. Whether in the actual game Cavendish’s partner had any opportunity of throwing away his king, and so clearing his partner’s suit—the nature of which after the second round should have been clear to him—is not mentioned in the story as usual to do. Possibly even that would not have saved the suit, as the third lead in may only have been open to the partner, not to the original leader. It there was a chance of discarding the king, Cavendish being sure of re-entry, then the partner played ill too. Be this as it may, Cavendish violated the experience and corrected his manner of leading from ace, queen, knave, to five at least, thereafter. But unfortunately Cavendish and Mr. Trist (the inventor of the American leads) have made a general principle out of this point of strategy, and they comprise a great number of foreigners. Living in Deli is not cheap. Servants in particular are expensive there. Matters however in this respect show signs of improvement. The Deli Company keeps a store of its own where ordinary food supplies are obtainable by its employees at low rates. In conclusion, I heartily wish that the planters may do well and may be amply rewarded for their toilsome exertions to develop the resources of the country.

## WHAT THEY DO.

The tailor preses his suit. The shoemaker lays his awl at her foot. The blacksmith strikes the iron when it is hot.

The carpenter says her society adze joy to his existence. The woodshopper offers himself as her father.

The man believes his chance rest on a good foundation when he informs her that refusal would be mortar-flying to him.

The sailor first ascertaining how the land lies, then approaches her when she is in stays and informs her that she is in need of a first-mate.

The dairyman declares he is bound to her and can love no other.

The furniture dealer is so much in love with her that he is willing to accept her affection on instalment, one-tenth down.

The poet wins her with a sonnet and her big brother starts out in search of him with a shotgun.

The “funny man” approaches her with jokes and puns, and has the dog set on him and loses the skirts of his swallow-tail.

Finally the champion roller-skater rolls into her good graces and she claps with and marries him. —Boston Courier.

## TOBACCO GROWING IN DELI.

A correspondent of the *Samarang Gazette* contributes the following information regarding tobacco planting in Deli:

Of course the lead of the five from five, two, or of the three from three, two, according to the present conventional system, is a matter of considerable importance. It means either when the lower card falls, or if through the previous play your partner knows that you hold the lower card—I have but these cards left in the suit. Therefore your partner has a hint as to the hands of the opponents. Take next a more important question, the signal for excellence, more important as affecting the lead of trumps in cases where the leading of trumps the question of making or failing to make a great game may altogether depend. Suppose that a player, A, who has a strong hand, especially in trumps, holds the knave and a small one in a suit which is led by the enemy, he being fourth player. If the trick is won by third player with the king or queen, A may perhaps deem it well to play the knave rather than the small one. For while the knave will fall, and most probably fall ineffectively next round, it may play first round to the enemy to suppose. A holds no more in the suit, and therefore to lead trumps last one of their strong suits is raised, or lest perhaps a cross-ruff fatally injures to them should be established. Now supposing the enemy not thus entangled to lead trumps, A’s partner, if he is an old hand, naturally observes A’s attempt to get trumps led by the enemy, and will therefore at the first opportunity lead them himself. It would be the same if A played knave from knave, ten, instead of from knave and a small card not in sequence with it, except that in this case the device, costing nothing, would not imply quite so strong a wish for a trump lead as the former. In every such case, where a player obviously played a higher card where a lower one would have done as well, or if not so sequence—indeed better, to induce the enemy to lead trumps, there has been an expression of a wish that trumps should be led. And this wish has been expressed in a manner strictly in accordance with whist strategy. The player has done what seemed good for his hand and his partner’s and the partner, if a player, seeing what has thus been held good strategy, may his inference accordingly, precisely as he does from the play of his partner, or of either opponent when second, third, or fourth hand. This is part of the game, and the issues of such manœuvres are among the *quodlibet certaminis*. There is all the difference in the world, however, between a piece of strategy like this and the signal or Peter as now established. As for the “echo of the call,” that is so essentially artificial a signal that there is something suggestive of audacity in the attempt to treat it as the development of any principle. Your partner has signalled, or has led trumps from strength, and you desire to show him that you too are numerically strong. You can do this by holding up four or five fingers, by coughing violently, by sneezing, or in hundred different ways, the objections against which are scarcely more obvious than those against the method actually adopted. Certainly nothing in whist strategy would lead anyone to play the higher of two cards, either in a plain suit or in trumps, before the lower—without intending to take a trick—because he had as many as four trumps. This, however, is the return signal or “echo”

of the signal—play at the first opportunity an unnecessarily high card before a lower one, when you wish to show your partner that you hold four trumps, who are simply invaluable when compared with Javelins. Safety of life and property is entirely overlooked. The Chinese are generally well treated. Most of the difficulties with them arise out of ignorance of their language. There is medical aid at hand on every estate. I never saw any Deli planter ill-trusting his coolies. The planters are first rate fellows, hardy, unscrupulous, hospitable, open-hearted, and helpful,

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